CONGER AND HALE

TO BE UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Michigan Cancus Ended-Frye Withdraws in Hale's Favor-The Situation in Other States -A Deadlock in the Hoosier State-The Tennessee Legislature.

Augusta, Mr., Jan. 6.-The joint convention of both branches of the Legislature this morning elected a secretary of State and other officers. The opinion is gaining ground that the gubernatorial question will be submitted to the courts.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 6.—The sub-committee on the gubernatorial votes are ready to report to the full committee. They find the following result on the straight vote, without any irregularity: Davis, 73,130; Plaisted, 73,367; Nye, 3,061; Joy, 154; scattering, 55. The number of misnomers is 133. Quite a number of irregular returns, not signed by the clerk, &c., are not reckoned in the above, that will House, and says unless some action is taken in this be reported to the full committee. A conference | direction at an early day he proposes to present a is to be held here to-morrow between the two | bill in the Senate providing for a reapportionment wings of the Fusion party, in an endeavor to har- on the basis of three hundred representatives. monize for future political action. It is expected that a large number of leading Fusionists will be

The official returns for Governor give Daniel S. Davis 73,506, Harris M. Plaisted 73,372, Harrison and Morris Plaisted 403, Nye 316, scattering 173. It is stated that copies of the records will show that \$46 of the Harrison and Morris Plaisted votes were east for Harris M. Plaisted. The committee have not decided what to do about amending the re-

turns by the records. At eleven o'clock to-night the Senatorial situation suddenly changed by a committee of Frye's of both treaties to Secretary Evarts, who laid them friends waiting upon Hale and unconditionally before the Cabinet and had them read in extenso. withdrawing Frye's name from the canvass and The Cabinet meeting was specially held to contendering their votes in the caucus to Hale. This insures the unanimous nomination in the Republican caucus and election of Hale to the Senator

The Governor of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Jan. 6.-Governor Jarvis, in his message to-day, speaks in warm terms of the relations existing between the blacks and the whites, and says: "The colored people, I am glad to say, are becoming more industrious and thrifty." He refers with satisfaction to their industrial fairs held bestowed on these exhibitions by the whites. He regards it an imperative duty that the whites | Yesterday at two o'clock Mrs. Hayes entertained should see that in all things full and equitable instice should be done the blacks, and that the | who are visiting her. blacks are not left to work out their own destiny

tion the propositions to compromise the construc-

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6 .- The house elected the officers nominated at the Republican caucus. The senate is a deadlock. Candidates were presented by both Democrats and Republicans. Messrs. Majors and Davis, Nationals, voted with the Democrats, and Poindexter with the Republicans. After a number of ballots the senate adjourned until to-

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.-The senate to-day elected Viele, Democrat, president pro tem. It is thought a compromise will be made by dividing the offices between Democrats and Republicans.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 6.-The senate on the first ballot to-day elected George H. Morgan, low- in Prince George's County, Maryland, to spend the tax Democrat, for speaker. The house organized | winter, to-day by the election of all the remaining officers. Stewart (Democrat), from Polk and Bradley overnor and Secretary of State, and who was detided by the Supreme Court to be entitled to his seat, was sworn in. The Republicans have filed a notice that they would contest his seat.

The Minnesota Legislature.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.-The Minnesota Legislastrongly recommends payment of the State railwill commence. The principal candidates are law of Mr. Walter Colten, the son of Mrs. Chitten-Secretary Ramsey and Senator McMillan, the ballot for which will begin on the 18th.

Scuator Congey, of Michigan.

DETROIT, Jan. 6 .- In the Republican senatorial caucus a seventh and final ballot was taken amid great excitement and resulted as follows: O. D. Conger 59 and John J. Bagley 57. Mr. Conger was theu declared the unanimous nominee.

Governor Long Inaugurated. Boston, Jan. 6.—Governor Long was inaugurated to-day with the usual ceremonies. His message shows that the debt of the State is \$32,799,464. It talls for an appropriation to enable the State to participate in the Yorktown centennial,

The Ohlo Senatorial Question. COLUMBUS, Jan. 6 .- The House to-day adopted a

joint resolution to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on January 18. The Republicans will hold a caucus to propose a candidate on next Tuesday night.

Missouri's Officers. St. Louis, Jan. 6,-A special to the Post-Disputch

from Jefferson City says both houses of the Legisfature met at noon to-day and elected the officers agreed upon in caucus. The Morey and Gillette Letters.

'General," said one of our meandering minions to the late Greenback candidate for the Presidency, "there is a rumor abroad that you have come into possession of evidence that fixes the authorship of the forged Morey and Gillette letters on some one pretty closely identified with Democratic headquarters during the campaign. Is there any foun-

"I have no doubt it will all come out before long," said the general.

"Oh, I don't know about that part of it," said the statesman, with great discretion. Have you seen the published story to the effect that Mr. Murch has been out in Missouri laboring with the Independent members-elect with a view to bringing them into a combination whereby the next House is to be organized and a Greenbacker

made Speaker with the aid of the Democratic directly from his home with his son, and I don't

"What do you think of the proposed coalition?"

appeared behind the door.

Fraudulently Franked Documents. Another attempt was made by Mr. Browne, of Indians, in the House yesterday to have the Postmaster-General's letter in relation to franked Democratic campaign literature detained in the Washington post-office read, but the Democrats again prevented it by adjourning. The letter is based on Postmaster Ainger's report to the Department, which, it is said, embraces the affidavits of the foreman and two assistants in the folding-room, to the effect that they were ordered by General Duncan Walker, of the Democratic campaign committee, to use the franks of Senators Wallace and Call and Representatives Clymer, Cox, and others in the transmission of mail matter furnished them by The affidavits also contain the statement that

they were aware that the matter was non-frankable, and in order to avoid detection they concealed the contents of the packages by placing frankable matter on the outside. It is due to the gentlemen whose franks were thus illegally used to state that all deny knowledge of the fraud. Senator Wallace, when his attention was called to the reported use of his name last night, expressed great indignation, and indicated a determination to have the matter fully investigated by

the Senate in order to fix the responsibility of the swindle where it belongs. Generals Grant and Ord. General Anson McCook and General Sparks met

festerday morning to consider as a Sub-committee

on Military Affairs the resolution to retire General

Bragg, the other member of the sub-committee, was absent; but as he is expected to-day, another neeting is called for Saturday. Unless the three gentlemen get together, Generals Sparks and Mc-Cook will probably disagree, which will cause an adverse report to the full committee, which will bring it up for consideration. Then General Mc-Cook will ask leave to report it to the House. Another sub-committee has a bill retiring Brigadier-General Ord with the rank and pay of major-gen-

eral. This bill will be favorably reported. Freedman's Bank Property. Senator Bruce has prepared a bill providing for the distribution among the depositors of all moneys that may be received from the sale of the Freed-

man's Bank property to the United States, and will submit it to his committee on Saturday next. Bills are now pending in the House and Senate to authorize the purchase of the property of the bank by the Government. An Impatient Senator. Senator Pendleton, of the Senate Census Commit-

tee, is somewhat impatient on account of the delay in the introduction of an apportionment bill in the

Unanimous.

Anent Mr. Conger's nomination for Senator, it may be truthfully said that the action of the Michigan Republicans receives the unanimous endorsement of the House. All of the Republicans rejoice at his promotion, while the Democrats thank God that this thorn in their sides is to be removed to another sphere of usefulness and take courage.

Presenting the Treaty. Mr. Trescott, one of the commissioners on the Chinese treaty question, yesterday presented drafts sider Goff's nomination as Secretary of the Navy.

A Luncheon at the White House and Other

Personal Matters of Interest. Thursday evening, January 13, a state dinner at the Executive Mansion will be given to the Justices of the Supreme Court, certain Senators and Representatives, and their wives. No state dinner to the International Sanitary

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Convention has been authentically announced or at Raleigh, and to the favor and encouragement is in contemplation, notwithstanding newspaper rumors to that effect.

at luncheon fifty young ladies, to meet the seven To accommodate fifty-eight persons three tables in the state dining-room were arranged in the The Governor favors greater provision for public form of a letter I, with broad base and top. At the schools, and recommends putting the school tax | middle of the upper base sat Mrs. Hayes, near the at twenty-five cents on \$100 worth of property. Of door of the new conservatory, with Miss E. H. the convicts he says the entire number on October | Evart's at her right and Miss Thornton at her left. | country, 20 was 903, which is considerably less than at the From Miss Thornton around to Miss Evarts, the close of any of the three previous years. The guests were arranged as follows, bringing the workings of the system are satisfactory. He speaks seven assistant hostesses of Mrs. Hayes hopefully of the prospects of increased immigra- indicated in italies each at the midtion, and refers with approval to the scheme to the ordinary powers utilize railroad grants as adjuncts to the roads. He brun. Nogueiras. Pendieton, Morgan, Edmunds, of the law before making any new demand; but a utilize railroad grants as adjuncts to the roads. He | brun, Nogueiras, Pendleton, Morgan, Edmunds, takes ground in favor of the prohibition move- | Pattison, Slaymaker, Taylor, Loring, Mendez-dement, recommends appropriations for centennial | Vigo, Jennie Pendleton, Herron, Rachel Sherman, celebrations, and submits without recommenda- | Kernan, Julia Edmunds, Scovill, Porter, Sue Scott,

tion bonds issued for the North Carolina Railroad | Strong, Randall, Waite, Russell, Devens, Mather. and to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail- Marion, Schurz, Bartlett, Daugherty, Norcross, Dora Scott, Barnes, Bayard, Randolph, Bradley, Freeman, Frances Thornton, Louise Evarts, Agnes Devens, Le Duc, Carpenter, Miller, Voorhees, Stone, Work, Porter, Mills, McCulloch, Patterson, Butler, Asta-Burnoga, E. H. Evarts. Of the above ladies residing out of the city Miss Slaymaker, of Denver, is the guest of Mrs. Hill, wife of the Senator from Colorado: Miss Scovill, a grand-daughter of Henry Ward Beecher, is of Wellesley College, and a guest of Mrs. Claffin, as is also the latter's niece, Miss Davenport; the Misses Devens are nieces of the Attorney General; Miss Stone is the sister of Mrs. John Hay, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, has but a few days since arrived at the

The floral decorations were fine. The Marine Band was in attendance, and after luncheon choice Counties, to whom a certificate of election was music was furnished by several of the young ladies. not given on account of the disagreement of the | Soon after four o'clock the carriages were called, and the guests made their adieus.

Last evening, it being the seventieth anniversary of Charles Sumner's birth, a dinner was given to his memory by Representative and Mrs. Chittenden, who reside in the Sumner mansion, adjoining the Arlington Hotel. The following were the guests: Senator and Mrs. Edmunds. Senator and ture assembled to-day. The Governor's message Mrs. Hoar, Representatives Hawley, Loring, Claflin, Burrows, and Neal, and their wives. Mr. and road bonds. An adjournment was taken until the Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Major Ben: Perley Poore, 19th, when the active canvass for the senatorship Mrs. George Allin, of Brooklyn, who is a sister-in-

> The party by Colonel and Mrs. Hay, last evening, was select and informal, invited to meet Miss Stone and Miss Mather, guests of Mrs. Hay.

Of the gentlemen present at the residence of General Hawley Wednesday evening, at the presentation of the testimonial vase, Director of the Mint Burchard and Register of the Treasury Scofield were at college with htm; Professor Spencer ance was very large. Mr. Goschen was present. F. Baird was also present in addition to those heretofore named, and Representatives Kelly and by their supporters. Waite. Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, who made the introductory address, has extensive iron-works at Johnstown, Pa., employing over four thousand speaker, was one of the brainiest members of the laws of the United States. Miss Harriet Scovill, a namesake and niece of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is a relative of Mrs. Hawley's, the latter lady being a first cousin of Mrs. Stowe and named, like her,

Harriet, for a mutual aunt. Receptions at the Cabinet ministers' houses Wednesday and at the residences of Senators Thursday languished, owing to the almost impassable condition of the streets. On the latter day most of the ladies called upon were at home, however, and some very pleasant calls were

Mrs. Miller, wife of the newly-chosen Senator from California, is described as a cultivated and charming lady, who will be socially an acquisition

The article from which two New Year's portraitures were quoted in this column in Tuesday's issue was telegraphed from Washington to the New York Times Saturday night, and published in that paper Sunday. Reappearing in the Philadelphia Press of Monday, it was wrongly credited to that paper in making the quotation above re

ferred to. GENERAL NATHAN GOFF.

General Nathan Goff, whose nomination as Sec-

West Virginia Wins a Prize-Sketch of the New Secretary of the Navy.

retary of the Navy was sent to the Senate yesterday, belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Western Virginia. He espoused the cause of the Union upon the breaking out of the That it will not be made. The true Green- rebellion, and at the age of nineteen joined the backers will stick to their own organization. We Third Regiment of West Virginia Infantry as first want no combination, fusion, or alliance with licutenant and adjutant. He served with his regianybody," said the Hawkeye statesman, as he dis- ment in Western Virginia, and in 1862 joined the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the sec-Army of the Potomac, and was present at the sec-ond battle of Bull Run and other battles of that existing law. They had not, like the State governcampaign. He was promoted September 11, 1863, to be major of the Fourth Regiment of the West Virginia Cavalry. He was serving with General Averill upon his staff, and while raiding with him of 1870 had altogether failed, but he did admit that through the valley he was captured and taken to new provisions were requisite as to the assignment Libby Prison, where he was confined five mouths, of tenants' interests, and that clauses intended to after which he was taken to Salisbury, where he was peasant proprietary had been insufficient and alconfined for three months longer, and finally discharged September 6, 1864. All his comrades who were captured with him were exchanged, but the confederates refused to exchange or parole him, on the ground that he was disloyal to his own State. He is said to have been a gallant officer. Mr. Goff is now recognized as the leading lawyer of his State. He was Republican candidate for Governor in 1876, and has held the office of United

States district attorney since 1877. The Senate took up the nomination of General Goff and immediately confirmed it without the usual reference to a committee. General Goff is quartered at the National, and last night he was visited by a host of friends, who desired to extend their congratulations to him. It is expected that he will assume his duties at the Navy Department at once, as considerable embarrassment is now experienced in all the financial operations of the Department on account of the absence of its execu-

Eighteen Persons Drowned. LONDON, Jan. 6.-The ship Indian Chief, of Liverpool, from Millsberough bound to Yokohama, has been wrecked near the entrance to the Thames River. Eighteen persons were drowned and Grant with rank and pay of general. General eleven saved.

VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE TALK.

Parnell, O'Connor, Granville, and Others Have a Long Pow-wow in Parliament on the Condition of Affairs in the Emerald Isle-Foreign Matters of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The following is the Queen's speech, delivered on the opening of Parliament to-

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have called you a a period earlier than usual to the resumption of your labors, as some affairs of more than common urgency demand your attention. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled. The powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of a frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some important portions of the treaty of Berlin, which have so long remained without fulfillment, continue to form an object of my anxious attenperiod earlier than usual to the resumption of continue to form an object of my anxious atten-tion. A rising in the Transvaal has recently im-posed upon me the duty of taking military measures, with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority, and have of necessity set aside for a time any plan for securing to the European set-tlers that full control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the natives, which I had been

I REGRET THAT WAR in Basutoland continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape government. It would cause me much satisfaction if suitable occasion should present itself for friendly action on my part with the view of the restoration of peace. The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close, and with the exception of the Candahar force my troops have been recalled within the India frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Canda-har shall be permanently maintained, but the still unsettled condition of the country and consequent difficulty of establishing a native government have delayed, for a time, the withdrawal of my army from that position. Papers on the several subjects to which I have adverted, as well as further correspondence on the military estimates of India, will be presented to you.

THERE HAS BEEN a gradual though not very rapid improvement in the trade of the country, and I am now able to enter-tain a more favorable expectation of the revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement. The anticipation with which I last ad-dressed you, of a great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to an abundant harvest, was realized, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarmine character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offenses, but I must add that proportion as other offenses, but I must add that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent by the police under the direction of the executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration has been frustrated with respect to these offenses through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various marks of the thus been established in various parts of the

almost alike the exercise of private rights and per-formance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little available guidance from former precedent, I have plied by the present circumstances of the country. leads me now to apprise you that a proposal will be immediately submitted to you for intrusting me with the additional powers necessary, in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary pnd imperious obligations to which I have just re-aerred. I continue to desire not less than heretoffore to prosecute the removal of grievances and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.

THE IRISH LAND act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of occupiers of the soft, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, how-ever, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which is supplied has not been found sufficient either in Uster or in the other provinces. I recommend principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view to effective Ebbitt with her parents from their country home by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal for the purposes in view of all obstructions arising out of limitations on the ownership of property, with due provision for the security of the interest involved. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles, and framed with the double aim of confirming the popular control over expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending formation of habits of local self-government.

BILLS WILL BE LAID before you for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army and navy. You will be asked to consider measures for further reform in the law of bankruptcy, for the conservancy of rivers and the prevention of floods, for revising the constitution of endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland, for the renewal of the act which established secret voting, and for repressing corrupt practices, of which, in a limited number of towns, there were lamentable examples at the last general election. I trust that your labors, which will be even more than usually arduous, may be so guided by Divine Providence as will promote the happiness of my

Scene in the House of Commons. London, Jan. 6 .- In the House of Commons, on reassembling for the evening sitting, the attend-

The ministers, on entering the House, were cheered Mr. Gladstone entered, and immediately after him came Mr. Parnell, both of whom were loudly cheered by their respective parties, the Home men; Mr. Thomas Donaldson, the presentation Rulers being especially demonstrative. Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, gave notice that recent commission for the revision of the land he would move to-morrow a bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland. Also, a bill respecting the carrying of arms. Cheers greeted the announcement of these measures.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would oppose Mr. Gladstone announced amid cheers that he would move on Monday next that the bill just announced have precedence every day over all other motions until they were passed Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and

Ireland, and that he will move a resolution. would shortly move that a hereditary chamber annot be a permanent institution.

Mr. Parnell also gave notice of an amendment to

the address to the Queen, declaring that peace can be promoted by the suspension of the constitution. Mr. Justin McCarthy gave notice of an amend-ment to the address as agreed upon by the home-rule members, praying the Queen to refrain from employing the navy, police, and military in en-forcing ejectments where the rent exceeds the poor-law valuation pending the consideration by Par-liament of the land bill. Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not congrat-ulate the government on the state of affairs in the

East. He attacked the government for abandoning the Irish peace-preservation act and for not resort-ing to coercion long ago. The government had broken down in Ireland, and the mischief done was incalculable.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS. Mr. Gladstone replied that "there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to the Greek frontier question. Every step that had been taken had been taken in concert with the other powers, which was the best method for a solution of the

question. The government was not responsible for the Basuto war. "The late government had not recommended there was any censure in connection with the subject it belonged to the late government, and not to the government which only succeeded to office when the act had lapsed, and which could

only renew it.

"As to the accusation against the executive, it was a fact that wherever they had prohibited a meeting that meeting was not held. The government thought they were bound to try the effect of the chought the ch

most inoperative.
"The government did not see their way to dealing with the borough franchise in Ireland this ses-sion. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying the gov-ernment were addressing themselves to a task in which, on account of human weakness, they might fail, but which would redound to the honor and happiness of all if they succeeded."

Mr. L. P. O'Connor, home ruler, defended the action of the Land League.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, instified the action of the government in prohibit

ing several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life.

Slosson and Vignaux. Paris, Jan. 6.-George F. Slosson, the champion billiardest of America, has refused to accept the conditions of M. Vignaux for a match; that is that the latter should be allowed to practice four hours daily for a fortnight on the table brought over by Slosson, and on which the last match was played. Slosson, consequently, will start for New York.

Lord Benconsfield Speaks. London, Jan. 6 .- In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Beaconsfield, although he disclaimed the intention of entering upon any argument, made a long speech. He declared the accession of the present government had unsettled everything

in Europe, Asia and Ireland by reversing the policy of their predecessors, at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured. He strongly de-nounced the conduct of the government in waiting until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland, and said the efreumstances warranted an amendment to the address in that sense, but the state of Ireland required speedy measures. He therefore recommended that the House proceed immediately to discuss the ministerial measures for restoring order and liberty to the long-suffering subjects of the Queen. After Lord Granville and others had spoken, the address in reply to the

speech from the throne was agreed to. Sympathy for the Boers. LONDON, Jan. 6 .- A dispatch from Durban to the Times says: "The Boers are organizing the Caffres in the Wakkerstroom district. The Boers have the

sympathy of the whole Dutch population throughout South Africa, and of some Englishmen."

General Sir Evelynwood, who commanded a column during the Zulu campaign, will proceed to the Cape immediately as second in command of the forces under Sir George P. Colley.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pictermaritzburg says: "Captain Lambart states that the Boers continued firing at him after killing Captain Elliott, and that he escaped by swimming Captain Elliott, and that he escaped by swimming the river. He subsequently walked for three days, the Boers in the Orange Free States refusing him

GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH

To the Press Club Last Night Full of Fun

and Good Points. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The Press Club dinner to night, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, proved to be one of the most interesting and enjoyable affairs of the season. The dining hall was gaily decorated with flowers and festooned with ivy and ferns. The president's table, at the head of the hall, was presided over by the president of the club, John C. Hennessy, of the New York Times. On his right sat General Grant, Mayor Grace, Commodore Nicholson, Chief-Justice Noah Davis, John Ford, of the New York Times, Lawrence, Barrett, and District-Attorney Woodford, and on the left sat General W. T. Sherman, Colonel Corkhill, Algernon S. Sullivan, Henry Ward Beecher, Benson J. Lossing. Hugh Hastings, and others.

The first toast, "the newspaper fraternity pioneers in intellectual progress," was responded to in an able speech by Mr. John Ford. In response to the next toest, "the President of the United States," a letter of regret from President Hayes was read, and the following toest, "The epublic's honored ex-President," was

RESPONDED TO BY GENERAL GRANT as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York Press Club: I confess to a little embar-rassment this evening when being called upon unexpectedly to say a word before a set of such diffident men as compose not only 'the Press Club, but those associated with the press of the country. but those associated with the press of the country. I though this was an evening that I was going to spend where all would be quiet and good order [applause], where nobody would have anything to say. We all know the characteristic modesty of the people associated with the press [laughter], who never want to inquire into anybody's affairs [laughter], know where they are going [laughter], what they are going to do [laughter], know what they are going to say when they get there [laughter] and really I thought that you would excuse me this evening, but I suppose that you will expect me to say something about the press—the press of New York, the press of the United States, and the press of the world. of the world. "It would take a good deal to tell what it is possible for the press to do. I confess, at some period of my life, when I have read what you have had to

say about me, that I have LOST ALL PAITH AND ALL BO [laughter and appla use]. But since a young editor has spoken for the press and has fixed the lifetime of a generation of the newspaper men at about twelve years [applause and laughter], I have a growing hope within me that in the future have a growing hope within me that in the inture the press may be able to do some of the great good which we all admit it is possible for it to do. [Applause and laughter.] I have been somewhat of a reader of newspapers for forty years. I could read very well when I was eight years of age, and it has given me forty years of observation of the press, and there is one peculiarity that I have side of the press people have entirely mistaken their profession, their occupation. [Laughter.] I never knew a mayor of a city, or even a councilman of any city, any public officer, any Govern-ment official: I never knew a member of Con-gress, a Senator or a President of the United States, who could not be enlightened in his duties by

THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF THE PRESS. Laughter.] I never knew a general to command : sanctums, and I often wondered. I was very glad to hear that the newspaper fraterfidence any office that might be tendered to them, from President to mayor; and I have often been astonished that the citizens had not done so, because they know all the offices would be well and properly fitted. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I am very happy to have been here with you, and hope when a new generation, live years hence, comes up, will again dine with the I will again dine with the Press Club of New York city, and I will see that those of this generation who are so well fitted to fill all the civil offices have been chosen, and that there will be nothing left them to criticise. I thank you gentlemen."

General Sherman then responded to the toast, The Army of the United States."

ately responded to. JERKED INTO ETERNITY

By the Aid of Hemp-Four Murderers Die

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.-Mrs. Mierhoffer, conmorning. She was very pale and deeply affected. met her fate without confessing or uttering a word. apparently unbroken. About thirty persons were present, including officers and a jury selected by the court under a recent law, and all spectators were excluded. Lammens was hanged from the same gallows immediately afterward, but made no confession. He was brought from his cell at 11:20. He asked to see the jury that convicted him, but theywere not present. He declared his innocence, and was led trembling to the gallows. At 11:27 the drop fell, and in fourteen minutes his pulse stopped

and he was pronounced dead.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Patrick Hayes and Daniel F. Sullivan paid the extreme penalty of the law in Moyamensing jail to-day. Hayes' crime was the murder of his wife, Bridget T. Hayes, whom he killed on the morning of March 23 last. The crime for which Sullivan was executed was on May 5, 1879, in a lodging-house on South Eighth street. Both bodies received a fall of four feet. Hayes appeared to die without a struggle, and in two and a half minutes the beating of his pulse could not not be felt, although his heart beat for several minutes. Sullivan struggled violently, and it was seventeen minutes before the physicians pronounced him dead. After hanging twenty-seven minutes the bodies were cut down, when it was ascertained that both had died from strangu-All four of the victims died in hopes of a blissful immortality.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Postmaster-General Maynard has gone to Nash-

Isaac Jones, jr., has been commissioned as post-master at Big River, Va. The post-office at Centre View, Charlotte County Va., has been changed to Westonville. The Cousus Office reports the population of Flor-da complete as follows: Total, 265,566; male, 134,-

951; female, 131,615; native, 256,871; foreign, 9,695; white, 141,249; colored, 125,317. The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday: Nathan Goff, jr., of West Virginia, to be Secretary of the Nayy. Horace N. Trumbull, to be collector of customs for the district of Ston-

Secretary Evarts has written letters to both commerce committees of Congress urging the passage of a bill to grant an American registry to Commander Gorringe's vessel (Dessoug), which brought

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

The army appropriation bill, which passed the House, was received in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Appropriations Committee, geon J. W. Williams, now stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, will report in person to the commanding officer Department of Arkansas for assignment to duty, temporarily, as medical direcor of that department.

First Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, detailed for duty as a member of the general ourt-martial appointed to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by special order No. 249, November 22, 1880.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday: Lieutenant-Colonel William F, Reynolds, to be colonel; Major William P. Craighill, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain Amos Stickney, to be major: First Lieutenaut Thomas Turtle, to be aptain. Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick C. Dent, to be colonel First Artillery; Mejor John Hamilton, to be lieutemant-colonel Fifth Artillery; Captain Royal T. Frank, to be major First Artillery; First Lieutenant E. N. Andruss, to be captain First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Patterson, to be first lieutenant First Artillery. Infantry-First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, to be captain of Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, to be captain Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieuten-

Litta Going to be Married. CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- A special from Bloomington. says the Panlagraph, announces that the marriage of Delle Litta with Harry Cleveland, a well-known

CHINESE TREATIES.

TWO OF THEM ABLY NEGOTIATED.

America Authorized to Regulate Coolie Emigration -Bestrictions on Opium-Summaries of the Important Conventions Signed by the Powers-From Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29, 1880.—The treaties, for there are virtually two negotiated between the representatives of the United States and the Chinese governments, were signed in Pekin on the afternoon of the 17th instant. They are very short, but pertinent-the one dealing specially with emigration from this empire, the other with commercial matters. The former may be accurately resumed in the words that "it authorizes the American Government, at its sole discretion, to regulate, limit, or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers when the public welfare requires the enforcement of such a measure." No stipulation could well be more thoroughly terse and comprehensive, or give more effectual control to American legislation over that flood of labor issuing hence, which has hitherto been unrestricted, and has caused so much alarm and anxiety in the Western States. The instrument in question in no way abolishes the Burlingame treaty, but is to be considered as supplementary to it. Thus no fetters are to be placed on travel for genuine commerce, or for purposes of observation or study, all of which pursuits imply a sufficiency of funds in the possession of those who follow them. Or, in the words of the Burlingame agreement, "the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, and of permanent residence" is still admitted; but henceforth the right of residence shall be qualifiable at the discretion of the

AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON. Some modification must also certainly be acepted in the famous "cordial recognition" of "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and his allegiance." "Man," at least, dent of the foreign officers thus employed, Chinese can no longer, under altered conditions, be held to mean "all men." However, there is the convention entered into, signed by Minister Angell and a diplomatic triumph such as has never previously rewarded the skill or patience or bullying of Occidental negotiations with Celestial politicians. The American representatives make no secret of their own delight, not untinged with wonder, at the prompt and felicitous termination of their mission Within forty-eight days of their first business inter. view with Bao Hsun and Li Hung Tsao, Their Excellencies, have contrived to negotiate what, in the present state of political feeling in the Republic, must be termed the most important arrangement ever entered into between the two powers. When we remember the openly expressed hostility of Li Hung Chang to any change in existing relations at the time of the arrival of the Minister, the expected repugnance of the Tsung Li Yamen to grant a re- of the nation of the officer trying the case; but if quest which was sure to appear to them unreason- the officer of the plaintiff's nationality be dissatisable and one-sided, and the disbelief of the exenced European diplomats in Pekin that proceedings would come to the issue desired by the Americans, one is forced to search for some cogent motive or motives which shall have impelled the Chinese to grant so much and accord it so readily.

I have in former letters alluded to some of such causes-the pressure of domestic difficulties, the terrible discussion still pending with Russia, the revival of the Riu Kivan (Loo-choo) dispute with Japan, and the natural desire on the part of the rulers of this empire to disembarrass themselves as swiftly as possible of all comparatively minor claims upon their time and consideration. - Meditating upon the subject, I have repeatedly concluded that there must have been some other reason to operate upon the Celestial mind; that all the causes above suggested were together insuf ficient to produce so unexampled a result-that ent return. Abnegation on her part did not seem feasible. It is true that the political intercourse between the United States and this country was not initiated with violence, nor has it been marred by discord and war and the imposition of a traffic which is the curse of the nation on which it was imposed, and the enduring disgrace of a policy which inflicted and maintains it. It is not to be denied that individual rapport between Americans and Chinese in China is far more sympathetic than is that of any Europeans with the same people under the same circumstances. Though af fected by the prejudice entertained against evangelists as a class, even

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES in the Middle Kingdom find more favor with natives of every degree than is bestowed upon other proselytizers. But this general mitigation of that national dislike, which broadly includes all barbarians, would not count for much, added to a great number of other equally potent causes, in inducing the Court of Pekin to make a sacrifice of obstinacy or dignity without obtaining something victed with Frank Lammens, her paramour, of the in the nature of an equivalent. But where was murder of her husband, John Mierhoffer, at West | the contra to be found? What concession had to Orange, on October 18, 1879, was hanged at the | be made by our commission? The clew is in the county court-house at half-past ten o'clock this second treaty. Like the first, it is a very brief document, yet it contains a provision which honors but walked to the gallows without assistance and alike the Chinese plenipotentiaries in asking and the Americans in granting. Hence is quite unin-She died in about nine minutes, her neck being telligible the attempt which has been made to keep it recondite. The minority of the "old fash. ioned school of diplomacy" in the commission prevailed, and it was decided that the great act of humanity which has glorified the work of the deputation should be kept obscure until it should please the State Department to make it public or to fumble it into inoperativeness by such a final clause as has destroyed all the value of the treaty made in 1878 between the United States and Japan.

> OPIUM. Writing on the 10th of November, I alluded to the newly-settled Brazilio-Chinese convention, and mentioned the fact that Li Hung Chang, acting as Chinese Plenipotentiary, had asked for the insertion of a clause which would be an insult and blow to the infamous opium trade with China. On the Chinese part it was then suggested that the Brazilian delegates should agree that no ships flying their flag should be allowed to import the drug into Chinese ports. This, in the absence of any trade by Brazilian vessels with these regions, might have been safely granted. As it was the point was temporarily waived through the dread of the South Americans to offer an implied rebuke to the great mercantile power of Europe, which is alone concerned, and with which their nation is on most friendly terms. The unworthy plea was accepted by the Viceroy of Pechili with what an air of contempt I can well imagine, and the moot question was reserved for the consideration of the government at Rio, and will probably be left-if not already decided-to the decision of the Emperor himself. One may well trust that so enlightened a potentate will not allow a puerile fear of the ill will of a powerful nation to hinder him from making a concession which is the merest justice. With regard to the second American treaty, what has been officially communicated to me is that "it concerns important subjects, looks to an enlargement of commercial intercourse, and secures improvement in judicial procedure in mixed cases

The vital fact is that the agreement consents explicitly to what the Brazilians dreaded to indorse. Through it the American Nation, by the pens of the commissioners, reprobates in the face of the world a commerce which, largely profitable to resume the reins and conduct the bill to its final | those engaged in it, and providing a revenue for a dependency which without it would be bankrupt, to be ashamed of or aught to dread in its publicity. ing may lark in the minds of the commissioners that this part of their bargain may not be ratified. There is in Great Britain and the East a large, influential, and rapidly augmenting party of officials. traders, and private persons who will hall this stipulation as the first effectual stroke at a vast and unqualified evil and the real initiative in a scheme for the emancipation of millions from the slavery of debauchery, debilitation, and destitution. I am bound to say, however, that the chief difficulty which I encountered in obtaining any information on this part of the subject from Chinese sources was an expressed unwillingness that the matter should, through communication in the newspapers, come to the knowledge of the British representative in Pekin. So great is the terror inspired ants John J. Dougherty, to be first lieutenant Eleventh Infantry; William Allen and William L. ing it, even in the measures which they may adopt Geary, to be first lieutenants in Twelfth Infantry. with other nations of the Occident for the protection of Chinese interests and welfare. LAW COURT AND CUSTOM-HOUSE.

These, then, are the two salient features of a new and striking international understanding. On the one hand China cedes to the United States the

son of importation of Celestial labor to be in future introduced. On the other hand the American Government undertakes to discountenance, in the most pronounced negative manner possible, the continuance of a baleful trade. Minor points are, among others, contemplation of a general revision of the customs tariff. This schedule, whose provisions are still in force, was agreed upon at Shanghai, in November, 1858, between the British pleni potentiaries and Chinese commissioners, and ac cepted at the same time by the plenipotentiaries of France and the United States. In the same year, 1858, Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland imposed a tariff upon Japan, which was amended in 1866, and which must soon again be changed at the pleasure of the little Eastern Empire. China cares less about these things, and will not be in a great hurry to revise the tariff except she be pressed by other motives, Such motive is likely to be furnished by the likin question, which just now occupies the foreign representatives in Pekin in co-operative conclave, but which is also specially touched in the American treaty now concluded. The object of all the Powers concerned is to have it determined that, in lieu of a continuity of dues levied upon foreign im-

port goods-dues varying according to the districts

through which merchandise passes-the caprice of

local mandarins and the exigencies of parochial

taxation, a definite and final tax should be paid at

be taken that thenceforward all such property

should be free from impost.

comprehensive power to limit at the will of the

people of the Republic the kind, quantity, and sea

THE IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED in the modes of official procedure in judicial cases are of the first importance. In the so-called mixed courts in the treaty port of Shanghai, American and European "assessors" sit quasi magisterfally on the bench with the Chinese magistrate in cases wherein their countrymen are concerned against Chinese. Much jealousy and frequent impediment to justice are found to arise from this practice. Unseemly squabbles occur between the native and foreign officials, and the latter are in the false and inhuman position of having to give official sanction to torture during investigation and barbarous punishment subsequently Nor is it unknown that, arguing from the precemandarins claim the privilege of having a voice in the decisions of foreign tribunals where their compatriots are parties in plaints against aliens. Commissioners Swift and Trescot, who have scored | The resulting inconvenience may well be imagined. The point now decided is almost identical with one enunciated in the (British) Chefoo convention, which, signed in September, 1876, by Sir Thomas Wade and a Chinese plenipotentiary and ratified a few days later by the Emperor of China, has not yet received the final sanction of the British government. In all the treaty ports, so long as extra territoriality prevalls, only one principle will be admitted in the guidance of the judicial action in mixed cases. These will be tried solely by the official of the defendant's nationality, officials of the plaintiff's nationality being afforded every facility to attend the court, but only with the ob-

CAPTAIN EADS' RETURN

em in detail.-New York Herald.

Louis carpet-bagger.

miles by rail to 100."

ject of watching the case in the interest of their

countrymen. The law administered will be that

From the City of Mexico-The Ship-Rail way Scheme-Interesting Interview. THE REPURLICAN ran against Hou. A. G. Cochran, former member of Congress from Pittsburg, Pa.,

last night, who had but recently returned from the City of Mexico. "When did you get in?" said our representative to the handsome ex-member, who is now a St.

"I arrived from Mexico a week or two ago, and from St. Louis yesterday," said the tourist. "Were you with Captain Eads in Mexico?" "I was. He returned to New Orleans from Vera

Cruz yesterday in a Mexican man-of-war." "What was the occasion of your visit?" "It was in connection with Captain Eads' con-

templated ship-railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec." "Has he selected his route yet?" "Yes; he proposes to go up the Usupanapa River

some distance to select his road, and thus save considerable distance. By using this river and the Coatzacoalcos, into which it flows, as well as lagoons on the other side, the distance across the Isthmus to the Pacific will be reduced from 145

"Did the Mexicans feel liberal toward the move "During the deliberations there was not the slightest obstacle placed in the way of coming to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion. The government gives to Captain Eads' company the right to build a ship-rallway across the Isthmus; grants it one million acres of land on the shore of the Pacific on which to build a terminus of the railroad and establish a harbor; empowers it to charge and collect a toll of \$5 per ton on the freight of a ship and cargo passing over the road. Right is also given for a railroad and telegraph line, on which only the customary rates shall be charged. He secured for his company, as you will see, concesslons of a most generous character, the Mexican

government throughout manifesting a most liberal "What return is to be made to the Mexicans for

all this generosity?" "Captain Eads agrees to carry on the railroad all ships of war, amunitions, mails, &c., free of charge. The building of the road must be commenced within two years and completed in ten years from May 1, 1881. One of the remarkable features of the grant is that-contrary to her custom-Mexico will allow Captain Eads to secure the aid of foreign governments to guarantee dividends, and Captain Eads is satisfied that the United States Government will indorse the plan up to \$50,000,000. Ex-President Diaz is a hearty supporter of the scheme, and has been one of its

warmest advocates." Will Captain Eads remain in New Orleans ?"-" No; he will probably arrive in Washington tomorrow night with the captain and officers of the Mexican man-of-war Independencia, who are his

THE CHRISTIANCY MUDDLE.

An Effort to Have Giro's Testimony Suppressed-How the Letters Got Out. Mr. Oliver, attorney for Mrs. Christiancy in the pending divorce proceedings, yesterday filed in the Equity Court a motion to suppress the deposition of Giro, recently taken in New York, "for reasons," says the attorney, "apparent on its face." The motion will be argued next Monday. An effort will be made by the defense it is stated. to have the rest of the examination conducted in open court. The recent developments make it necessary to call more witnesses than was at one

Mrs. Christiancy's counsel have some testimony to take in New York. Mrs. Christiancy was yesterday quite ill, threatened, it was stated, with in flammation of the brain. TIRED OF BRING INTERVIEWED.

ime expected.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN leaned over the counter at the St. James last evening and asked Mr. W. H. Holdschub, the clerk in charge, if there were any new developments from his standpoint in the case. He was busily engnged assigning a sudden influx of travelers to their rooms, and when the object of the visit was stated he threw up his hands and said: "I have been worried so much about this matter that I have sworn to turn the hose on the next inter-He was assured that his visitor had no desire to

I was asked to recognize her in Mr. Lovejoy's office.
What I said then has been made public, and all I ceeding three per cent, redeemable at the pleasure systematically poisons an entire nation. I do not see that in this reproof and in the practical accompaniment of refusal to permit American citizens to participate in any of the Achanic spoils anything desire now is to be let alone. I am not anxious for any notoriety in connection with this case. I told my story, and there it should end."

What about a proposition of friends of Mr. Christiancy to Induce you to testify in his behalf?"

"I am not prepared to answer that question now. It is, of course, not to be supposed that hesitancy to give umbrage to the only nation that benefits in ested, and am waiting for a reply. As soon as I get it I will be able to make fur fly somewhere. But you must excuse me from talking to night," said Mr. Holdschuh, as he turned to book a new arrival and place him in charge of a bell-boy. HOW THE LETTERS GOT OUT.

How the Giro letters "got out" has been a matter of considerable speculation, and in justice to Mr. Oliver, the gentleman who gave them to the press, an explanation of the affair should be made. At midnight last Monday night dispatches were received here stating that the letters would appear in the New York papers the next morning. Reporters were immediately started out to en-deavor to obtain the letters in this city. One of them who had penetrated the wiids in the neigh-borhood of the Government Printing-Office brought up at the house of Mr. Oliver. That genleman was called from his bed and important for the letters. On the statement made at the time in good faith that the letters would be sentative in Pekin. So great is the terror inspired published in New York the next morning by English power in the Far East that the states. Mr. Oliver finally consented to give them up for of having them telegraphed from New York.

Much to the surprise of both the reporter and Mr.
Oliver, when the New York papers came the next day it was discovered that the letters had not been published in that city. A representative of The Regulatican was informed by one of the editors of an evening paper that he had received the letters from Mr. Christiancy's counsel on Monday evening too late for publication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Sock Report to-day says: "There is a movement on foot in this State to have the appointment of Secretary of War conferred upon Major General McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific. The prime movers are civilians, and include such men as ex-Governor Stanfard, Charles Crocker, tow error Perkins, and other representative citizens, who have been acting without the knowledge of General McDowell."

TRAMPS AND MONEY

ABLY DISCUSSED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Bill to Punish Vagrancy in the District of Columbia-Ben. Holladay's Claim-The Funding Bill in the House of Representatives -A Running Debate on It.

The bill to punish tramps in the District of Coumbia and that for the relief of Ben. Holladay were discussed in the Senate, but no final action was had on either. The House in Committee of the Whole devoted the entire day to debate on the funding bill.

THE SENATE.

affecting the Post-Office Department,

Very few Senators were present when prayer was offered yesterday. The reading of the journal was deferred for several minutes until apparently quorum was present.
The VICE-PRESIDENT submitted the response of the Postmaster-General to a Senate resolution calling for information concerning changes of laws

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on Appropria-tions, reported, with amendments, the con-sular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. the port of entry, and that police precaution should

on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar, the first bill being one to punish tramps in the District of Columbia.

The provisions of the bill were supported by Messrs. Vance, Whyte, Harris, and Ingalia, and opposed by Messrs. Hoar, Teller, Kernan, Carrenter, Conkling, and Bayard, the opposition being to the clause making persons habitually asking alms punishable as vagrants.

Pending debate, the morning hour expired.

The army appropriation bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for the refunding of certain taxes, in conformity with a the refunding of certain taxes, in conformity with a decision of the Supreme Court. Referred.

decision of the Supreme Court. Referred.

Also, by request, a bill to amend section 4718 Revised Statutes, in relation to the payment of accrued pension money due at the time of the death of the pensioner or a person having a claim pending therefor. Referred.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay. Mr. Gamland spoke in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Monattl. and Mr. McPukason in opposition.

Mr. TELLER supported the bill.

Mr. WALLACE spoke at length against the payment of the amount claimed.

ment of the amount claimed.

Pending debate, at four p. m., on motion of Mr.
DAVIS, of West Virginia, the Senate went into
executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. TUCKER, the morning hour

was dispensed with, and at 12:20 the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Coverr in the chair) upon the funding bill. The only arrangement in regard to the limitation of debate was that which was made before the holidays, which imited the general discussion to one day.

Mr. KELLEY took the floor in opposition to the

Mr. RELLER took the most in opposition to the
bill. In the name of the one Nation which stood as
an exemplar to the oppressed people of the world
he appealed to Congress to do no wanton act which
would lead them to believe that it considered a
national debt to be a national blessing and was
willing to pay for the privilege of perpetuating it.
Mr. HATCH offered an amendment granting to
State banks the privileges of circulation on deseit. State banks the privilege of circulation on depositing three per cent. bonds with the United States Treasurer. Ordered printed.

Mr. WEAVER opposed the bill. If this measure in the face of the fact that there were in the Treasury fifty million silver dotlars, it was tantamount to a legislative construc-tion that the bonds could not properly be paid in silver. He would vote for no funding bill that

would take from the Government, first, the right to pay the bonds; second, the right to pay them in silver dollars. The spectacle was presented of national banks having the power to regulate the value of money, instead of Congress; of railroad corporations regulating commerce, instead of Conlower that Congress should relegate the power of fixing the value of the metallic dollar to syndicates and bullion brokers. Congress retaining solely the right to be the mouth-piece of that class of men.
Mr. WHITE inquired whether there was anything in the bill which prevented the payment of

in express terms. He gave notice that he would in due time offer amendments providing that nothing in this set shall be construed to authorize silver coin, but that he should exhaust it in the Mr. CHITTENDEN stated that he would, at the roper time, offer amendments repealing all acts imposing a tax on the capital and deposits of sav-

ings banks, national banks, State banks, and private bankers, providing that the tax on the circulating notes of national banks issued on bonds authorized by this act shall not exceed one haif of one per cent; and providing further, that the total nder act of February 28, 1878, shall not exceed Mr. CHITTENDEN said that as he had not exsected to speak to-day he had left his few notes at nome, but he would take extracts from the finan-

cial speeches of the President-elect, Mr. Garfield, as the text for his speech. Having rend some extracts, he proceeded with his speech. He was also cerely in favor of the passage of this funding bill with certain amendments, which were essential to make it practicable. Where was the money to pay the maturing bonds without a refunding bill? The gentleman from lows [Mr. Wgavas] talked about the silver dollar. The argument in favor of the procrastinating doctrine, in favor of letting the people would be shocked and disgusted that Coargess should prefer to pay five or six per cent. to three per cent., and would after a wille get something that cost nothing to pay the villatinous bondholders, of whom he was not one. After some gen eral remarks upon the financial condition of the country, he turned to a consideration of his amount

The real point of the amendment was that it reed the tax on the circulation issued upon the three per cent. bond to one-half of the present rate, This, he believed, upon careful inquiry, to be an essential and necessary condition of the success of the three per cent. funding bill. Unless banks and the executive the condition of the success. could be encouraged to buy these bonds, the pros-pect of disposing of them would be poor. He was thoroughly convinced that unless banks were re-lieved of the tax to some extent the three per cent. bond would utterly fall. His prayer for his coun-try was that both parties would take the financial question from the political arena and decide it on its merits—decide it absolutely independent of all selfish members of Congress who fancied that they must be in favor of plenty of greenbacks in order to get elected.

Mr. MORRISON sent to the Clerk's desk and had.

read an extract from Mr. Garfield's letter of accept

ance, in which he speaks of the paper currency a being as national as the flag, and says that the great prosperity of the country should not be endangered

by any violent changes or doubtful financial ar-

Mr. McLANE opposed the bill, being persuaded that there was no necessity at all for any further Mr. SPRINGER declared himself opposed to the bill unless it should be considerably modified, and he proceeded to state his objections to it. It would place between six and seven hundred of the Government for twenty years, leaving only payable within that time \$200,000,000, and the four and one half per cent, bonds falling due in ten years. He thought that the Government could de better than that, and the public debt could be reduced to a much larger extent without any lacrease of taxation. Within the last ten years the reduction of the public debt had averaged over fifty millions a year, and he thought that it was not extravagant to calculate on the ability of the Government to pay within the next ten years one thousand millions. If the bill were so amended as to provide for short bonds he would support it, and he hoped that it would be also so an to guard against the payment of double interest and other advantages to syndicates and capitalists. Mr. LOUNSBERY declared himself opposed to the general proposition contained in the bill, and in favor rather of paying the bonds as they fall due than of refunding them. If \$500,000,000 were placed for thirty years beyond the control of the Treasury, there would be within that time large surpluses of revenue, which wouldactas a tempt a-

tion to Congress to make unusual appropriations, Mr. MILLS argued against the bill, declaring himself opposed to the issue of long-term bonds as Mr. PHILLIPS spoke briefly in favor of a bill be washed during the present cold snap, but simply wanted to give his readers some news.

"Well," said Mr. Holdschuh, "you can say for me that I never saw Mrs. Christiancy until the day

"Well," said Mr. Holdschuh, "you can say for me that I never saw Mrs. Christiancy until the day the proceeds applied to the payment of five and six per cent, bonds maturing during the year ISSL. The Secretary is authorized to issue said notes either with coupon or registered. For the purpose of redeeming the rest of the bonds maturing in 1881 the Secretary is authorized to apply the sum of \$100,000,000-one-half in gold and one-half in silver- of the coin in the Treasury, together with

so much surplus revenue on hand as may be nec-Essary.

The committee then rose, Mr. Tucken stating hat, to-morrow being private bill day, he would on Saturday move to go into committee to conider the funding bill by sections.
The SPEAKER again laid before the House the eply of the Postmaster-General to House resolution in reference to the abuse of the franking

Mr. BROWNE demanded its reading, pending which a motion was made to adjourn. Mr. Browne asked that the document be printed in Mr. SPRINGER objected, and the House (at 4:45) adjourned.

A Candidate from the Army. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Shek Report to-day